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Striking Machinists of Bay Area Vote Against Return-to-Work Proposal

Notwithstanding what is said to have been an earnest and straightforward appeal by Governor Culbert L. Olson, striking machinists in eleven Bay Area shipbuilding plants voted by a large majority last Tuesday night against return to work until their differences with the employers have been satisfactorily adjusted.

The meeting addressed by the Governor was held in the Civic Auditorium and was attended by A.F.L. and C.I.O. machinists, the latter being employed at plants in the East Bay district, and making the same demands as the A.F.L. members in San Francisco. Senator John F. Shelley of this city and Eli Oliver, representative of the Office of Production Management, also attended the meeting, which was closed to all others except members of the two organizations above mentioned.

Reviews Contract

Governor Olson was reported to have spoken for two hours, during which he read the contract for Pacific Coast shipyards recently adopted by representatives of the unions and employers and later given approval by a majority vote of the various unions which it affected. The Governor is understood to have appealed to the men to lay aside their grievances as a patriotic duty and to aid in carrying forward work on what is estimated to be over \$500,000,000 worth of naval ship and Maritime Commission contracts halted by the strike.

It was after midnight when Governor Olson left the meeting. He stated: "I told them they wouldn't accomplish anything by staying out." Following his address he had been questioned by members of the audience, and he later told newsmen the strikers "had made it clear they were for staying out, principally because of the Bethlehem situation." The Bethlehem plant is not a party to the coastwise agreement signed by the other shipyards. The vote taken at the meeting was as follows:

Vote at Meeting

A.F.L. Lodge No. 68, San Francisco—Shipyard machinists: to continue strike, 557; to return to work, 145. Uptown machinists: to continue strike, 355; to return, 84.

C.I.O. Local No. 1304, Oakland—Shipyard machinists: to continue strike, 326; to return to work, 49. Uptown machinists: to continue strike, 69; to return, 14.

Total vote—To return to work, 292; to continue strike, 1307.

Different colored ballots were used for voting by the shipyard machinists and those in the "uptown" plants. Workers in the latter are employed in the general commercial shops of the city and were granted the scale, some three weeks ago following a strike, which is now being sought for machinists in the shipyards. This scale calls for \$1.15 an hour and double time for overtime after 40 hours. The scale provided for in the coastwise agreement calls for \$1.12 per hour and time and a half for overtime.

Official Stands by Contract

The latter part of last week, John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here to endeavor to bring about observance of the coastwise agreement. Frey had assisted in negotiating the agreement, and declared that the present strike is a violation of its provisions and also of an agreement entered into in

Washington in January by which metal trades representatives bound their organizations to avoid strikes in defense industries.

Representatives of the local machinists' organizations declare that they are not bound by the coastwise agreement, pointing to the fact that in the referendum vote by which it was adopted by the various crafts involved, their organizations in the Bay and North Pacific areas had voted against acceptance. The other crafts, however, voted for the agreement by a large majority, and their members declare the machinists should abide by the majority decision in a vote in which the latter participated. Since the strike started these other crafts have declared their intention and willingness to abide by the agreement.

Senate Committee Makes Inquiry

Various governmental officials, national and state, and naval officers have attempted to bring about an adjustment of the situation and the chairman of the Senate committee in Washington has announced that unless a settlement was reached representatives of the unions and employers would be called before that committee this week "for the purpose of ascertaining why we can't have ships and who is responsible for the failure to reopen the shipyards."

Governor Olson had met with representatives of the unions in both Sacramento and San Francisco the latter part of the week in an endeavor to bring about a settlement. These meetings having proved fruitless, it was finally agreed that he should address the strikers at last Tuesday night's meeting.

Negotiate With Bethlehem

Since the strike began the result of a poll by the regional director of the N.L.R.B. has disclosed the A.F.L. unions in the metal trades as having a majority of the workers in the Bethlehem plant, and the management agreed to enter into negotiations with representatives of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council for the purpose of affecting a working contract. These negotiations began last Tuesday. The Bethlehem representative following the first meeting stated that the contract presented by the Metal Trades Council

(Continued on Page Two)

New-Membership Drive By A.F.L. Hotel Unions

Nipping in the bud a C.I.O. attempt to "move in" on the hotel service workers' unions in this city, all locals affiliated with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union and Bartenders' League of America, and the Building Service Employees' International Union, this week launched a drive to strengthen their memberships in the hotels. Supporting these locals was every American Federation of Labor union in San Francisco.

In a statement of the A.F.L.'s strength in the hotels, C. T. McDonough, international vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, in charge of the present drive said:

"A.F.L. unions in this city have a paid-up membership of 7500 hotel service workers. This is about twenty times the number that the C.I.O. could possibly get together. A union that has no affiliations with other hotel service workers in this country cannot possibly make any headway.

"Hotel service workers know that their security depends on their alliance with other hotel service workers both here and in other cities. They will not take any chance on a fly-by-night union that changed its affiliation twice in two years before it was taken up by the C.I.O."

A.F.L. Research Experts Denounce Advocates of Tax to Discourage Buying

American Federation of Labor research experts last week denounced proposals for taxes that would hit the "little fellow" and cripple his buying power.

At the same time, the Federation struck out at schemes to slash output of consumers' goods and divert such productive capacity to military supplies. America can and should have "both guns and butter," the A.F.L. insisted.

The Federation's views were made known as the House ways and means committee continued hearings on pending legislation to raise an additional \$3,500,000,000 a year in revenue to finance the defense program.

The Inflation Bugaboo

Treasury chiefs have urged this sum be obtained largely by heaping new taxes on people of small income. Many business spokesmen have lined up for the Treasury recommendations and some have been demanding imposition of blanket sales taxes on everything the worker buys.

Their position seems to be that the worker should be prevented from spending his hard-earned wages for things long denied lest "inflation" occur. This argument is riddled in the A.F.L. report.

"Of course, the Government should levy taxes to cover the cost of the defense program," the report made it clear. "But it shouldn't tax merely to take away purchasing power from the people.

Family Incomes Too Small

"Official surveys have shown that two-thirds of the American families have incomes of less than \$2000 a year—a sum which Government experts have declared to be a minimum budget for health and efficiency.

"Over one-fourth of the families have total earnings of less than \$1250, which is far below the \$1400 annual income declared by the Department of Labor to be necessary for bare subsistence of a family of four."

For that reason, the A.F.L. report contended, American industry should be expanded sufficiently to take care of both consumer and defense needs. Many more taxable resources would thus be created to help defray defense expenses, the Federation said.

It assailed the resistance of many industrialists to expansion. The Aluminum Trust, it said, held out for six months against enlarging its capacity, and capitulated only as a result of Government anti-trust prosecution.

Steel magnates and many other industrialists likewise for a long time opposed building of new plants, out of fear that they would have excess capacity on their hands after the war is over, but the A.F.L. report branded their fears as groundless.

See Unlimited Demand

"There will be need for practically all of the steel that can be turned out—for rebuilding of slums, for production of more automobiles, for manufacture of more household goods, for modernizing transportation equipment, for expansion of electric power resources. There will likewise be tremendous new possibilities for the use of aluminum.

"We can use the vastly increased capacity to raise the American standard of living higher than it has ever been before."

A resort to heavy consumer taxes, plus priorities, is the wrong way to build up defense, because it puts the main burden on wage earners, the Federation maintained.

Bay Area Machinists Vote to Continue Strike

(Continued from Page One)

"contained provisions for a closed shop to which the company could not subscribe, although substantially all of the other conditions were generally acceptable." Union officials, declining comment beyond asserting the Bethlehem situation looked "hopeful," stated that the negotiations would be continued.

Meetings of some of the other unions affected by the strike, held over the week-end, had decided to return to their employment in the struck plants, and thus abide by the coastwide agreement to which they are parties.

Resolutions by Machinists

At the Tuesday night meeting of the machinists which Governor Olson addressed, two resolutions had been adopted. They were: (1) Members of other crafts could go to work in the yards through machinist picket lines. (2) Machinists would go back to work at Bethlehem only after that company signed a contract.

On Wednesday morning an estimated 1000 to 1200 members of other craft unions returned to work at three yards—the Moore, and General Engineering, in the East Bay, and the Matson Navigation Company in San Francisco. By far the larger number returned to the Moore plant, into which they were led by John P. Frey, who had declared last week in urging the men to return to work through the machinists' picket line he would not ask them to do what he would not do himself. After leaving the Moore plant, Frey went to the General Engineering Company's Alameda yard, but there the workers who went through the picket line had already entered the plant.

No Disturbance at Plants

Police were on duty on both sides of the Bay at the struck plants when the men went to work, but aside from some booing and catcalls there was no disturbance. At one of the plants where the returning workers passed through the picket line a union official first asked that the police be withdrawn "so we won't enter with police protection." No attempt was made Wed-

nesday to return to work at the eight other plants, on both sides of the Bay, affected by the strike.

Doubt has been expressed as to the ability of the plants to proceed with operations for any great length of time without machinists. Representatives of the machinists have stated that they are in a position to place a large number of their striking members in plants other than shipyards and where the union's wages and conditions are being observed.

The U. S. Senate committee on Wednesday summoned by telephone Business Agents E. F. Dillon and Harry Hook of Local No. 68 (A.F.L.), San Francisco, and the business agent of the C.I.O. machinists in Oakland, and John P. Frey to appear in Washington. No exact date was set by the committee for this appearance. It is understood that efforts were being made to have the committee hold a hearing in San Francisco.

TO UNVEIL STRAUSS STATUE

At ceremonies to be held at noon next Wednesday at the Golden Gate Bridge toll plaza, a memorial statue to the late Joseph B. Strauss, builder and chief engineer of the great span, will be unveiled. The statue is to be unveiled on the fourth anniversary of the opening of the bridge to vehicular traffic.

Named to Accident Commission

Governor Olson has appointed Harold S. Jeffery of Los Angeles to the State Industrial Accident Commission, to succeed Lafayette J. Maddux, whose term had expired.

Jeffery will serve until January 15, 1945. He is serving at present as a referee in the Commission's office at Los Angeles.

Anti-Labor Mayor Defeated

Back in 1939, Mayor George E. Leach created a national sensation by his handling of an innocuous strike of W.P.A. workers in Minneapolis. Every newspaper in the land carried sensational stories concerning the affair.

Leach clamored for state and federal troops. He didn't get them, but he persuaded the United States district attorney to prosecute a flock of the strikers, including several poor women, and a number were sent to jail.

The unions mortgaged their Labor Temple property in order to secure funds to defend the prisoners and feed their hungry families.

The Citizens' Alliance of Minneapolis cheered Leach, but last week the voters had a chance to pass judgment on him. In a field of five, he ran third.

T. A. Eide, who had the support of the Central Labor Union, polled the highest vote. The final election will be held on June 9, when Eide will have as his opponent Marvin L. Kline, president of the city council and follower of Governor Stassen of that State.

Pay Raises Do Not Cover Overtime, Fleming Says

Increases in wages or salaries cannot later be claimed by employers to cover overtime payments due under the Fair Labor Standards Act, Administrator Philip B. Fleming announced recently in Washington.

"Cases have recently come to my attention where our inspectors have found overtime payments due to employees, and they have been informed by the employers that wage or salary increases had been given to employees—the amounts varying in each case—and that the amounts of such increases should run to the employer's benefit in squaring off the debt due the employee under our computations for overtime," Fleming said.

"Unless the employer has adopted a constant wage plan, or unless it is made clear to the employees at the time that they are given additional amounts that such amounts are to compensate them for overtime, and are not increases in salary, the division will not recognize the additional amounts as advances toward overtime, or as payments for such time. Payments made to employees cannot be wage or salary increases and extra compensation for overtime at one and the same time.

"Where additional amounts are paid without any understanding that they are overtime compensation, and the payment of such amounts remains constant even during weeks in which the employee works no overtime, the payments are in fact wage or salary increases and must necessarily be reflected in an increase in the employee's regular hourly rate of pay rather than as an offset against extra compensation due for overtime."

State Federation Executive Council

Reapportionment of the California Senate by means of an initiative constitutional amendment topped the list of subjects considered by the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor at the recent special meeting in Los Angeles.

A sub-committee of the council was named to prepare a final draft of the initiative after consultation with other labor leaders and representatives of political and civic groups sympathetic to a program of restoring a democratic balance in California's legislature. The committee will also prepare a comprehensive campaign plan to insure the success of the reapportionment amendment when placed on the ballot.

Unanimous approval was given to the establishment of a California Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, headed by Secretary Vandeleur, which would step up the campaign now under way to raise funds among the State's trade union members to help their fellow members in England. The committee, to be composed of the executive officials and vice-presidents of the Federation, will work in conjunction with the various local labor councils and unions, it was announced.

The council also voted to dispatch a cablegram to the British Trade Union Congress, congratulating the British workers for their courageous fight against the Nazi dictatorship.

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Four-Shift, 160-Hour Week Plan Put Forward

At a press conference on May 7, Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, outlined his ideas for a 160-hour, four-shift work week for some industries for the purpose of speeding defense production. As informative on the proposal, for the benefit of readers, the following excerpts from the conference are printed. They are taken from *Defense*, official bulletin of the Office for Emergency Management.

In Study Stage

Question: Mr. Hillman, there has been some discussion in connection with trying to put on three or four shifts that certain labor union contracts which provide double time for Sunday and time and a half for Saturday may have to be relinquished.

Answer: It is not the program for four shifts. It is not completed. We haven't quite agreed as to just how we will handle it, but I reported to our Labor Advisory Board last Friday. I didn't ask them for a decision. I just reported to them what we were doing and I am getting committees from the A.F.L. and C.I.O. to work with me on the proposition. If we come to an arrangement of four-shift employment what we will do is distribute to each one of the shifts a portion of the overtime payment. We think of these shifts as rotating shifts. In four weeks every person will work in a particular shift and we will figure out exactly what they would get individually if they were working on overtime and part of the overtime will be allocated to each one of the four shifts. If it is, maybe 12½ per cent premium or 10 per cent or 15 per cent premium, depending on how it will be worked out, but it will not be taking away any of those overtime premiums.

None to Work Over 40 Hours

Q. No particular worker may work more than 40 hours a week?

A. That's right because there is no possibility of working more than 40 hours. There will be no work on Sunday from 7 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This will be given for cleaning up and for maintenance.

Q. It isn't clear to me as to whether everybody on these four shifts would be rotating so that one week in four a man would be working on an overtime shift.

A. He will work in the four weeks in each of the four shifts; he will work a night shift, an early morning—each one of them will participate in working one shift, number one A will work number one shift the first week; numbers two, three, and four will just follow it and there will be a rotation of the shifts.

Would Provide Rotation

Q. Will there be any rotation as regards working Saturdays and Sundays?

A. It will be all rotated. It is figured out that they will, each one of them—I haven't got the exact way in which it will be done—in four weeks will work on each shift provided for. He will work one week out of four on Saturday, one week out of four on Sunday and he will work night work.

Q. Doesn't that impair a man's efficiency to change the working hours and sleeping hours?

A. Every three weeks—the fact is you will have that 7 to 3 for adjustment and the fact is people will work only eight hours, so there will be no efficiency impaired.

Q. The first week he works from 7 a. m. until the

middle of the afternoon and the next week he goes to work in the middle of the afternoon and works to midnight?

To Provide Eight-Hour Rest

A. It will be some way with an eight hours' rest in between. As a matter of fact, this kind of rearrangement will protect us against the fatigue that is bound to show its results in industries where we are working a great deal of overtime today.

Hillman next went on to make replies to questions in relation to subletting of primary contracts, the use of the state and national employment services in recruiting workers, lifting of age limits, the possibility of shortage in skilled and semi-skilled labor, and the expansion of plant facilities. He then continued:

"The four-shift plan isn't compulsory for anybody. We simply recommend it and then leave it to the local groups to work out the best way that will fit into their situation. In some places they will want only a three-shift basis. We are not saying they have to work on a four-shift basis."

Less Overtime, the Better

Q. On the question of overtime, do you find in some places people are working as high as twenty hours a week overtime?

A. I have been told that, yes.

Q. What is your feeling?

A. My feeling is that the less we will have of overtime and still get the use of the machines, the better it is for production. Of course, when we need it, we will just have to take it, if we haven't got more labor. But we are aiming to have all the labor supply so that we don't have to have a group of them overworked and ultimately fall down in production.

SEATTLE CLERKS AND DRIVERS

A 10 per cent wage increase for all members of the Retail Food and Drug Clerks' Union in Seattle has resulted from a new labor agreement. The contract also provides increases of from 10 to 20 per cent for members of the retail delivery drivers' and salesmen's unions.

TELEGRAPHERS SIGN "A.P."

Another big gain has been made by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union (A.F.L.). The union and the Associated Press have signed a new contract to replace the one which expired on May 15. The new agreement, for two years, provides wage increases covering approximately 600 "A.P." traffic department employees.

Carpenters to Vote on Scale

Dave Ryan, secretary of the Bay District Council of Carpenters, announces that carpenters in four counties of the Bay area will begin voting tonight (Friday) on a new wage scale proposal from the employers. It is anticipated that final counting of ballots will be completed on Wednesday.

The proposal calls for an increase of \$1 per day to replace the existing \$10 daily wage. In case of rejection by the unions the proposal would go to arbitration.

Aircraft Union in Seattle Reinstated by Machinists

A news dispatch from Seattle last Monday stated the Boeing Aeronautical Mechanics' Union in that city had been reinstated into the International Association of Machinists, and that the organization has been divided into six shop units to prevent recurrence of quarrels over communism.

International President Harvey W. Brown lifted the suspension he applied April 17 when he charged the union was a "long-suffering victim of communist strategy."

The move was made at a mass meeting of Boeing Aircraft Company workers, who voted unanimously for the six-unit division. The procedure was recommended by the executive council of the International Association of Machinists (A.F.L.) because the local has grown to an unwieldy 11,000 members.

The dispatch further stated that Brown indicated his "housecleaning" of union members accused of communist activity had been completed with the expulsion of nearly fifty at trials by the executive council.

Gary Cotton, acting business agent, announced the union would notify the company of its desire to open contract negotiations on wages, overtime and vacations as provided by a two-year agreement signed a year ago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS GAIN

The management of the *Eagle*, Wichita, Kan., has signed a union contract with Local No. 73, International Photo-Engravers' Union, providing for a five-day week instead of six, and a \$2 weekly increase in pay.

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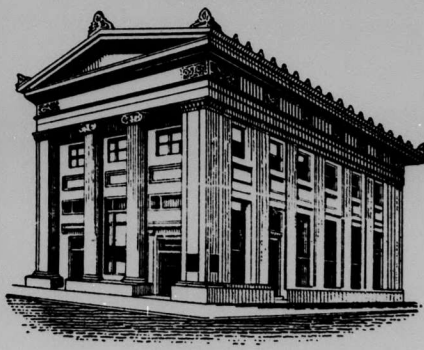
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It's Still With Us

Unemployment is still with us, despite the great numbers put to work on defense production, the American Federation of Labor reminds the nation.

The A.F.L. finds that 7,552,000 still lack work. The WPA reports that 150,000 skilled workers on its rolls have failed to get jobs. The National Youth Administration says on April 1 there were 391,682 young people listed as waiting for jobs on the agency's projects.

Unemployment has not yet been solved. It continues to confront the nation—a threat to democracy and a reproach on our economic system.

Very Lame Excuse

National defense is being invoked as an excuse for all sorts of proposals these days—some good, some bad, some indifferent. Among the bad proposals are the various schemes for relaxing or suspending labor standards, including the wage and hour law.

Administrator Philip B. Fleming of the Federal wage-and-hour law pays his respects in *Look* magazine to the crowd that wants the wage-and-hour law relaxed, using defense as an excuse for the proposal. Fleming does a good job, and in words that are well worth quoting shows that the excuse is a very lame one.

"Most of those who want the wage-and-hour law relaxed are far more interested in getting cheap labor than they are in national defense," says Fleming. "For the most part, they are people who don't want that law on the books in war-time, in peace-time or any time whatsoever." "I have received no more than half a dozen complaints," continued Fleming. But most of these, he adds, are not coming from defense industries.

"There is said to be a shortage of tool and die makers. If employers cannot hire more of these workers, perhaps the time might come when the law should be relaxed as far as they are concerned. But why," Fleming asks, "should it be relaxed also for girls in hosiery mills and candy factories? How would that promote defense production?"

The federal official has asked a pertinent question of the shouters for relaxing the wage-and-hour law and they are going to have a very tough time answering it.

Woman Leadership

Mary Moore declares in an International Labor News Service article that trade union women are missing most of the chances for national leadership today, while more or less professional club women take places of leadership in the new world of national defense.

Throughout the nation there are in the union movement women of great ability, capable of leadership. They seem not to assert themselves while a whole new governing machinery is being created, the writer points out, and continues:

"The fact that Harriet Elliott heads the consumer division of NDAC may have something to do with the swing toward professional women for key posts, since she is a college woman. But that would seem to be no reason why union women should not come forth to demand a fair share in the running of the defense program.

"In the General Federation of Women's Club's list of fifty-eight women leaders only one labor woman is named and her background is more social service than labor."

Sophistry of Low-Wage Advocates

One of the stock arguments of labor-haters is that the unions are "unpatriotic" in seeking higher wages and better conditions of employment at a time when young men are being called for military training at \$21 a month.

The answer is that nobody contends that \$21 a month is adequate compensation for those who defend their country. But that is not all these young men get. Over and above their wages, they are provided with food, shelter, clothing, medical attention and other services. Many of them never before had \$21 a month left from their earnings in private jobs—if they were lucky enough to have jobs! Besides, their pay goes up to \$30 a month after 90 days.

These draftees will be coming back to their old or new jobs after their service is completed. Certainly, they'll be "tickled pink" to draw the higher wages that unions, in the meanwhile, may have won for them.

Also, most of the soldier boys have parents working for low wages back home. They surely have no objection to their "dads" getting more pay, to enable mother, sisters and younger brothers keep pace with the rising cost of living. They are not as easily deceived as the labor-haters imagine.—*Labor*.

Official reports to the recent convention of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders showed a membership of approximately 231,000 in good standing and that assets of the organization amounted to \$1,455,333.50.

Miss Zara du Pont, militant liberal member of the well known family of that name, a sister of the late Senator T. Coleman du Pont, and a large stockholder in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, charged the corporation at the recent annual meeting with "sabotaging national defense" through failing to obey federal labor laws. "If it were not for capital's unjust attitude toward labor," she declared, "there would be no 'isms' in America except Americanism." Some years ago Miss du Pont also evidenced her sympathies when she gave support to striking garment workers in Massachusetts.

In the "Washington Merry-Go-Round," written by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, and carried in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, this week appeared the following: "According to uncensored diplomatic dispatches, there has been a growing rift between the leaders who built up the nazi political organization and the army leaders who built up the German military machines. The politicians staged the revolution and made a big army possible; but now the army is in the saddle and plans to stay there. Today in Germany 9,000,000 men are under arms. These men see less and less of Hitler, more and more of their own officers. Their victories are not victories based on propaganda or politics, but on efficient organization and a cold-blooded military machine. Propaganda and nazi 'heiling' made the war possible, but the Junker leaders of Germany's age-old military caste have taken the country far beyond."

People who insist on driving at ninety miles an hour could save everybody a lot of trouble by turning in at the nearest cemetery.

Comment on World Events

International Labor News Service

Note was recently made in this column on the setting up in Great Britain of trade union groups of German, French and Belgian workers, in collaboration with the British labor movement and the International Federation of Trade Unions.

It was reported that separate national groups of workers from Austria, Poland and other nazi-occupied countries was proposed. Now comes word that this organization of national groups is going forward, the latest to organize being Austrian workers living in Britain.

Like all other groups, says the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Austrian trade unionist group accepted, as a fundamental principle in its rules, that every Austrian worker in Britain is under obligation to belong not only to the Austrian national group but also to its appropriate British trade union.

"Under the wing of democracy and of the right of asylum, and in collaboration with the I.F.T.U. and the British Trades Union Congress, everything which was destroyed by Hitler is now being built up again in nucleus in Britain—the traditional home of trade unionism," the I.F.T.U. bulletin comments.

* * *

Word of the formation of the Austrian trade union group in Britain is not the only interesting labor news coming from across the Atlantic. The I.F.T.U. bulletin tells other news of interest, dealing with nazi tactics in Belgium and communist treachery in Norway at the time of the German invasion last year.

"In February," says the I.F.T.U., "the nazis began the work of transforming the Belgian trade union movement into something conforming to the German type. It has been entrusted to M. Christophe. He has set up an all-in organization, the 'Union of Workers by Hand and Brain,' corresponding to the German Labor Front.

"The first discussion took place at the beginning of February, with representatives of the bookbinders and paper workers and with officials of the leather and clothing workers. The leather and clothing workers are now amalgamated in the 'Union of Workers by Hand and Brain—Leather and Clothing Section.'

"Other union organizations will follow. The members were not asked, of course. They are to be informed about the details in the future."

* * *

Telling of communist shenanigans in Norway, the I.F.T.U. says: "The part played by the Norwegian communists during the German invasion has only just become known. Before that invasion, they could not shout too vociferously about the lack of help and support from Britain and France for resistance.

"When hostilities began, they suddenly discovered that surrender without a fight was an extremely revolutionary act. Once again, they played the nazis' game. They were such close confederates to the nazis that they denounced to the military authorities trade union officials as they one by one resumed their work.

"They endeavored to insinuate themselves into posts temporarily vacant because of the imprisonment of the officials in question. Their hope was to make these positions starting points for the launching of a Popular Front movement.

"At the end of 1940 they received a hint from 'abroad' to cease this activity, and as obedient puppets of the Comintern they carried out this order, too. It is worth mentioning that about this time the Norwegian communists who had been imprisoned were released by the nazis and their agents."

INFLUENCE AT ZERO

The influence of Congressman Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan was put to the test in the House last week, with a result anything but flattering to the labor-hating Michigan solon. He proposed an amendment to a new public works bill designed to bar organized workers from the projects, and it received just one vote—his own.

Democracy Is Not Dead

By RUTH TAYLOR

The pessimists are united on one theme—played over and over again—"democracy is dying," and some even go so far as to say, "democracy is dead." They bewail its passing and at the same time say nothing can be done about it, that we must reconcile ourselves to a new world.

But democracy is *not* dead. No onward march of dictators can trample it into dust, for democracy is more than a way of life. Democracy is a way of thought, and no dictator can dominate forever the mind of man. It is the unfettered thought of man that has spelled the doom of every dictator who ever lived or who will ever rise from the ashes of an embittered nation.

When we fight for democracy, we are not fighting for a country but for an ideal, not for a word but for the things for which that word stands.

Democracy, according to the dictionary, is "government directly by the people collectively." It is a government of freedom. But our own freedom depends upon the right of others' freedom being safeguarded. Respect for human dignity—for the individual in a democracy—is one of the great differences between democracy and totalitarianism. Democracy believes in the intelligence and integrity of the average man. Totalitarianism denies this quality and declares that the average man does not have enough sense to decide things for himself and that it is necessary that a self-chosen clique of "supermen" be given absolute rule over the public and private life of every man.

Democracy is essentially religious—it has its roots in the fatherhood of God to all mankind. It is because of this basic belief that dictators fight religion, by whatever creed it proclaims itself. They hate it with the same hate they have for democracy because they know democracy is the fruit of religion.

The duties of those who believe in a democracy were outlined centuries ago by the prophet Micah when he said, "And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" And to those who believed and obeyed was given the promise, "And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more *** and none shall make them afraid."

Democracy is not dead. If it be truly put into practice, it will live forever.

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCE

Speaking out of his experience since the Spanish-American War, Maj. Gen. Walter Campbell Sweeney, recently retired, will be the orator of the day at the Presidio on Memorial Day, May 30. Supervisor James B. McSheehy is the general chairman of the city's exercises at the national cemetery, which will take place following the military parade, which leaves Van Ness avenue and Lombard street at 9:45 a.m. Units of the army, navy, marine corps, veteran organizations, patriotic, civic and fraternal organizations will participate in the parade and services at the cemetery. The Gold Star Mothers, American War Mothers, N.D.G.W. and various other women's organizations will hold special services at the graves of American heroes following the civic exercises. The navy will observe the day with services at sea aboard the U. S. destroyers Lawrence and King, which leave Pier 20 at 10 a. m.

BRITISH LABOR BROADCAST

To tell the American continent "how the working people of Britain walk with danger, keeping their chins up," George Gibson, chairman of the British Trades Union Congress, has inaugurated a series of short wave broadcasts to the United States and Canada through the facilities of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

THANKSGIVING STOOD PAT

President Roosevelt announces the experiment of moving up the date of Thanksgiving Day by a week to improve retail business has not worked and that next year Thanksgiving would be on the customary last Thursday in November. This year, however, it will fall on the next to the last Thursday by presidential proclamation. It is too late to go back to the last Thursday in November this year, he said, because of commitments made to retailers and calendar makers.

Notice to Correspondents

Due to the date of Memorial Day, which falls on Friday of next week, the Labor Clarion will go to press one day earlier than usual. Regular correspondents, and others who may have items for insertion, are advised that copy for next week's issue should be in the Labor Clarion office not later than TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

DENVER STREET CARMEN ARE FREE

Remnants of a "company union" that for many years stood in the way of complete bona fide union organization for employees of the Denver Tramway Company are reported rapidly disappearing as the result of an exclusive bargaining right agreement negotiated by Division 1001 of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees in the Colorado capital city. Following signing of the contract, members of the "company union" were said to be flocking to the A.F.L. organization in amazing numbers, over 100 being added to the rolls within a few days. Included in the agreement is a flat wage increase of 2 cents per hour and two weeks' vacation for all employees.

LABOR CONVENTIONS IN JUNE

The following labor organizations are scheduled to hold conventions during the month of June: American Federation of Musicians, at Seattle, June 9; Switchmen's Union, Buffalo, 9th; Iowa State Federation, Burlington, 10th; Maine State Federation, Millinocket, 13th; Colorado State Federation, Greeley, 16th; Oregon State Federation, Astoria, 16th; Texas State Federation, El Paso, 23d; South Carolina State Federation, Spartanburg, 27th; American Flint Glass Workers, Washington, Pa., 30th; Boot and Shoe Workers, and the International Federation of Technical Engineers (place and exact date of the latter two not announced).

"Buddy Poppy" Sale

"Keep the Faith!" That, in essence, is the annual appeal of the "Buddy Poppies", those little scarlet symbols of Memorial Day and all that it connotes.

Each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars conduct their "Buddy Poppy Sale" throughout the entire country during the week of Memorial Day to raise funds for relief work. The Buddy Poppies are made by disabled ex-service men patients in government hospitals and are guaranteed by a distinguishing green label which is copyrighted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The entire proceeds of the sale are used for relief activities among veterans and their families, including an allotment to the V.F.W. national home for widows and orphans of ex-service men at Eaton Rapids, Mich.

The first V.F.W. national poppy sale was held in 1922, using French poppies made by women and children of the devastated areas. The following year, with a greater demand, the organization had to resort to poppies made commercially. The present plan of manufacture was developed in 1924 in order to extend the relief afforded by the poppies to those men who were disabled and needy but still capable of this employment, and the V.F.W. Buddy Poppy factory organized, where only those handicapped by war disabilities are employed in putting together the emblems.

"Hot Cargo" Bill

By SENATOR JOHN F. SHELLEY

After one of the bitterest debates of the session, the Assembly passed the bill banning "hot cargo" and secondary boycott last week, handing labor its most serious defeat to date. The vote on final passage was 50 to 29.

Most observers at Sacramento had expected a much closer vote in the Assembly, even though the strength indicated would be several votes short of the number needed to override the Governor's veto, in case he should take this action.

Probably the most reasonable explanation lies in the amendment, adopted before the final roll call, to set a time limit on the bill, making it effective for only the present emergency period, or in time of war. With this bit of "sugar coating," the argument in favor of the measure placed its emphasis on the insistence that "labor must make sacrifices," in the interest of national defense.

Speakers pointed to the internal dissension in France—caused, they declared, by labor—as the reason for that nation's downfall. They failed to mention the co-operation which French industrialists gave to the nazis, preferring Hitler's favor to the continuation of the labor and social measures enacted by the Government; to their support of appeasement, and to the consequent neglect of re-armament.

Other supporters of the "hot cargo" bill argued that British labor is now making all necessary sacrifices. They did not mention that British labor has gladly and voluntarily given up some of its privileges, but that along with this voluntary and temporary concession to the emergency British labor has assumed a major share in the direction of British war effort.

Opponents of the bill urged that American workers will be called upon to make similar great sacrifices in case of our involvement. Labor produces the war materials; labor sends the best of its young men into the fighting forces, to die if need be, for our national security and existence.

But American workers cannot be dragooned and led by their noses, under a dictator's orders. They must remain free men, defending free institutions, and defending with enthusiasm their own rights as workers; they must retain their right to aid and assist each other.

Senate Bill 877 does not contribute to the good feeling and harmony needed in the present emergency. On the contrary, it will only cause new bitterness and antagonism between labor and employers.

These pleas for labor's cause went unheeded in the Assembly, and the bill was sent to the Senate, which quickly approved the amendments, and rushed the measure to the Governor.

REARRANGE CLASSES AT GOMPERS

Ten of the twenty-four trades teachers at Samuel Gompers Trades School who will complete their present assignments on June 13 have already accepted teaching positions in national defense classes which will be continued through the summer or fall term, Joseph P. Nourse, superintendent of public schools announced last week. All of the group of twenty-four filed with Superintendent Nourse a statement expressing confidence in his actions and consenting to accept whatever assignments he may elect to give them. Many of the teachers affected expressed a preference to teach in national defense classes while others preferred to teach non-national defense trades continuing at the beginning of the fall term. Action in closing out afternoon classes in the trades was necessary to give national defense classes the right of way to facilities at the Gompers building in expanding the classes in the several trades now in operation.

Employer—"When I started in life, young man, I worked twelve hours a day." Clerk—"Yes, but in these rapid times anyone who took twelve hours to do a day's work would get fired."

Assembly Amends Labor Contract Guarantee Bill

Late last Wednesday the State Assembly, by a vote of 55 to 19, passed a series of amendments to S. B. 975 which left only three lines of what was originally a fifty-line measure. It was then sent out for reprint and was again to come before the body for final action.

Labor had vigorously fought the measure, which was ostensibly drawn to make collective bargaining contracts enforceable in the courts, but was so deceptively worded as to be virtually a counterpart of the so-called "hot cargo" bill (S. B. 877). Its provisions were explained in these columns two weeks ago.

Assemblymen Maloney of San Francisco and Tenney of Los Angeles sponsored the amendments adopted Wednesday and received substantial support from those who had opposed labor on other measures.

Both President Haggerty and Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor were reported as expressing satisfaction with the amendments to the bill, saying that many of its objectionable features have been eliminated. The amended bill now reads: "Any collective bargaining agreement between an employer and a labor organization shall be enforceable at law or in equity or by injunctive relief in the courts of this State." As originally introduced the bill provided that any attempt to cause violation of a bargaining agreement was unlawful, and that any person injured by violation of the law would be entitled to any damages resulting therefrom.

Chauffeurs' Bill Passed

Approved by a Senate committee last week was A. B. 934, introduced by Assemblyman O'Day of San Francisco, and sponsored by the chauffeurs' union of San Francisco and the State Federation of Labor, which extended to chauffeurs and their vehicles the same protection now given mechanics' tools against attachment and lien. The measure had already passed the Assembly and on Tuesday was finally adopted by the Senate, and now goes to the Governor for signature.

Sanitary Measure

Another bill sponsored by labor, A. B. 237, introduced by Assemblyman Gaffney of San Francisco, relating to sanitary conditions, has passed the Senate this week and was expected to reach the Governor's desk for signature after concurrence by the Assembly in a minor amendment.

Still pending in the Senate labor committee early this week was A. B. 1104, introduced by Assemblyman

Bashore and sponsored by labor, which proposes passage of a State Labor Relations Act patterned after the New York State law. C. J. Haggerty, president of the California State Federation of Labor, who had been invited by a sub-committee of the Senate labor committee to meet with it and representatives of employers for the purpose of working out compromise amendments to A. B. 1104, asserted that labor would not agree to any changes which would emasculate the measure.

PUBLIC ONLY HEARS ABOUT STRIKES

A survey of eight A.F.L. unions picked at random in St. Louis discloses that they had signed contracts through arbitration with 80 firms, covering 5808 workers, since January 1, the Trades Council *Union News* reports. Not included was the joint contract for thirteen trades with the Shell Refining Company, covering 2600 workers.

I.L.G.W.U. President Here

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, arrived in San Francisco Wednesday.

He stated that his organization had made gains through co-operation with employers, and declared: "We want our employers to be successful. If they are, we get more. If the industry declines, we'll get less. And we think twice before calling a strike." Speaking of communists, Dubinsky said they "are not interested in the success of trade unions. Their loyalty is to their own party, and to Russia. They should not be entrusted with holding union office. Communists were strongest in our unions in former years. Now they're the weakest. We've sidetracked them."

Cigar Makers Trim C.I.O. In Big Eastern Factory

In a run-off election among employees of the Consolidated Cigar Corporation in its Lancaster, Pa., plant, the Cigar Makers' International Union (A.F.L.) won exclusive rights for collective bargaining over the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing, and Allied Workers of America (C.I.O.). The result of the ballot was Cigar Makers' International Union, 271; Cannery Workers, 167.

The election came at the termination of a strike of Consolidated workers beginning the latter part of April, during which the workers were organized.

"In the campaign of organization," said President Van Horn of the Cigar Makers' International Union, "the officers and members of all American Federation of Labor unions affiliated with the Lancaster Central Labor Union gave us their untiring assistance, for which we are more than thankful. An agreement with the Consolidated providing for increased wages, improved working conditions, and the setting up of shop committees to handle grievances will be negotiated soon.

"With such agreement operative in Lancaster we are hopeful of negotiating with the corporation agreements covering the workers in its three other cigar factories."

"My mind to me a kingdom is."—Chaucer.

Six Teams Have Entered A.F.L. Baseball League

The committee of labor union members which is working to form the A.F.L. Baseball League reported to the Labor Council meeting last week that six organizations already have declared their intention of entering teams in the League. These are:

Building Service Employees No. 87, with Jack Depo as manager.

Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers No. 278, Joseph Lynch manager.

Production Machinists' Lodge 1327, Sylvester Cruz manager.

Teamsters No. 85, Harold Lopez manager.

Street Carmen, Division 518, William McRobbie manager.

Warehousemen No. 860, Robert Christian manager.

The committee stated that to be effective there should be eight teams in the League. Other unions are understood to be contemplating entrance, but had not given definite answers at last reports, and the committee announced that applications still would be received for the two vacancies.

Thomas White, James Cronin, Joseph Lynch and Sylvester Cruz are on the organizing committee. They announce that the teams must be uniformed and that a small entry fee will be charged to insure appearance, and as expenses for the League. Failure to appear for any scheduled game will mean forfeiture of this deposit.

It is planned to start the League on or about June 15. Prizes will be awarded to individual stars and also for team performance.

Night School Classes

National defense and apprenticeship courses will continue to operate at Samuel Gompers Trades School through periods when all other San Francisco public schools are closed for the summer vacation.

In addition, adult sessions will be held evenings at the High School of Commerce and the Galileo evening high school from May 26 to August 22. In adult classes, in which fourth year high school students may register with permission of their day school principals, such subjects as office machines, stenography, art and bookkeeping will be taught.

At Samuel Gompers Trades School apprenticeship classes now attended by approximately 1400 trade apprentices will continue from May 26 to July 31 only, four evenings each week. These classes are limited to bricklaying, carpentry, electricity, machine shop, mill and cabinet workers, painters and decorators, plumbers, sheet metal workers, tile and carpet and linoleum layers.

Approximately 1150 adults will be taught in fifty-three national defense work classes which prepare for immediate service in shipyards. The courses given are in aircraft construction, drafting, diesel engines, electric welding, gas welding, lathe operation, metallurgy, navigation and radio communication. Related courses will also be given in radio broadcasting and photography.

SOLDIERS COMING HERE

To the strains of "California, Here I Come," more than 6000 Fort Lewis soldiers started from Vancouver, Wash., last Monday for California—the vanguard of an army of 35,000 men who will participate in a series of summer army maneuvers from coast to coast. It is understood that some of the enrollees from California are included in the contingent moving for encampment in this State.

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Green Confounds Critics Regarding Strikes, Fees

President William Green earnestly defended the role of the American Federation of Labor in the national defense program before the House Judiciary Committee, marshalling a devastating barrage of facts to silence an attempted blitzkrieg of unsupported accusation and innuendo by anti-labor witnesses.

Reading a 15,000-word statement to the committee, Mr. Green produced detailed and unassailable evidence to show that American Federation of Labor unions have not engaged in extensive initiation fee rackets and have not seriously impeded the defense program by unnecessary strikes.

Taking up the case of each union that had been accused of charging new members excessive initiation fees, Mr. Green proved from the records that the charges were untrue or grossly exaggerated. Summarizing this portion of his testimony, he said:

Initiation Fees

"As a general rule, large initiation fees have been charged in only exceptional cases and have been drastically reduced or altogether suspended in the operation of the defense program. The fact that the fees and dues charged are necessary is shown by the extensive benefits which the American Federation of Labor has made available to its membership. The fact that the practices are fair, equitable and not restrictive can be attested by 5,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor who have come into the membership of our organization, who form a representative cross section of the American wage earners and who in the final analysis control and determine the policies of their unions.

"It must be remembered that new members who join the union and pay their initiation fee become beneficiaries and participants in the funds already accumulated in the local treasury and available for sickness, death, accident and unemployment benefits. In addition, it must be realized that a newly admitted member of a union becomes a beneficiary of wages and working conditions which it has taken generations of unionists to establish, and for which the union has fought over many years.

Sacrifices by Pioneers

"When the union worker gains the benefits of union condition, he owes a debt to his union for the immeasurable sacrifices and suffering sustained by those before him, in strikes, discharges for union activity, and discrimination on the part of hostile employers. It can hardly be argued that non-union members should be admitted into the union ranks without payment of any fee when all those before them have contributed their share to the economic strength of their organization.

"I am laying these facts before you, not as a justification for the imposition of excessive initiation fees in the time of national emergency. I feel that the emergency situation calls for special consideration and special action by our unions.

Within Limit of Authority

"Practically all of our unions have taken cognizance of the situation and have acted accordingly. Within the limitations of our authority, we in the American Federation of Labor have established reasonable and uniform standard initiation fees in every instance known to us and have done away with abuses.

"Most of our national and local organizations have taken the necessary action to meet the present conditions voluntarily and on their own initiative. They have done so in the interest of the common good as

patriotic American citizens who know that every one of us in America is engaged in a job of most crucial importance, that of preserving liberty and democracy in America and in the world."

On the question of national defense strikes, President Green said:

National Defense Strikes

"From July, 1940, through April 23, 1941, there were altogether only 99 strikes involving in any way national defense production. Of these, 61 strikes in 55 establishments were considered to be important by the Office of Production Management and 38 were classified by O.P.M. as distinctly secondary. The strikes carried on the O.P.M. secondary list were so classified because no delay or interruption in defense activity resulted from them, in the presence of alternative sources of supply or of sufficient inventories which were readily available. Thus it is perfectly proper for us to follow the O.P.M.'s classification and limit our consideration to 61 disputes listed by them as of any consequence to defense production.

Collective Bargaining Fought

"These 61 disputes involved altogether 212,608 workers and resulted in 2,279,501 man-days of idleness. About one-half of them were disputes in which management refused to afford unions recognition of their collective bargaining rights or to follow the established collective bargaining procedures. The remainder of the strikes involved grievances, questions of speed-up and work-load and wage issues. Only two strikes involved jurisdictional questions and only three were strikes in which an organizational dispute between A.F.L. and C.I.O. unions was at issue.

A.F.L. Record

"In the light of what I have said with regard to the A.F.L. defense policies, I want to call your special attention to the American Federation of Labor's record in these strikes affecting defense production.

"Of the 61 defense strikes, 47 involved C.I.O. unions, 9 involved A.F.L. unions and 5 involved both C.I.O. and A.F.L. locals. Of the number of workers involved in these strikes 92.5 per cent were C.I.O., 6.4 per cent were A.F.L. members, while 1.07 per cent represented workers in strikes in which both the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. were involved. In terms of the man-days of idleness, 91.5 per cent resulted from C.I.O. strikes, 5.3 per cent from A.F.L. strikes, and 3.2 per cent from disputes in which both A.F.L. and C.I.O. unions participated.

"Speaks for Itself"

"The record speaks for itself. It represents facts furnished by the Office of Production Management and its authenticity cannot be challenged. It shows that the American Federation of Labor unions were involved in strikes which caused only 5 per cent of idleness in production, while 90 per cent of such idleness was brought about by disputes of the dual C.I.O. organization.

"And yet it should be realized that A.F.L. unions represent workers in key positions in all of the major defense industries and that they represent the backbone of the labor force and skill on which the defense production is dependent."

"No man who needs a monument ever sought to have one."—Hawthorne.

Offers Plan for Working Machines 7-Day Week

President Roosevelt's demand that defense chiefs take immediate steps to put industry on a twenty-four-hour daily, seven-day week basis, brought forth an immediate and favorable response from the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Joseph S. McDonagh, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, declared his organization had long favored such a policy and added:

"We can show the Government how it can be done on a sound and practical basis. The plan was presented to the public by me in a radio broadcast over the Columbia network on January 26. It provided for seven-day operation of vital machines by the simple expedient of staggering days off.

"This is possible without sacrificing the forty-hour week, which we must maintain so long as there remains a huge army of unemployed. Our plan provides for a five-day, forty-hour basic work-week, a sixth day at overtime rates and the staggering of the day-off so that the machinery can be kept in almost continuous operation.

"Machinery can be kept going all the time; men cannot. We are confident that our plan presents a practical solution for this important defense problem."

SERVICE STATION SALES

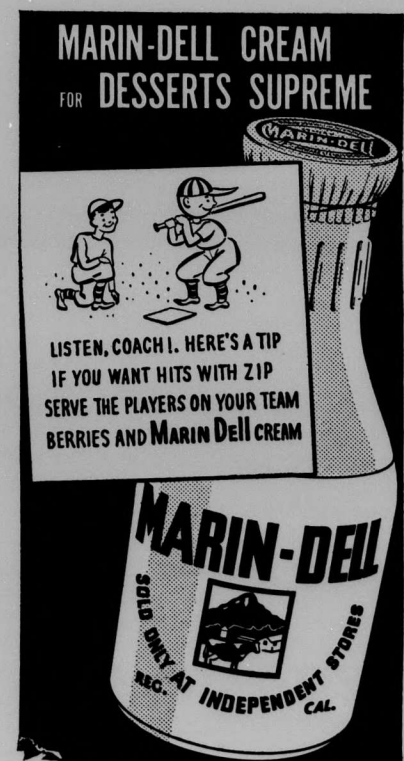
Sales by gasoline service stations in the United States in 1940 amounted to almost \$3,000,000,000, about 6½ per cent of total United States retail sales.

Railway Carmen's Convention

One of the largest conventions in the history of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen (A.F.L.) will open in Kansas City, September 22, to continue for about 10 days.

In a referendum just concluded the members decided to hold the convention, which will be the eightieth of the 52-year-old union of car builders. The last one took place in 1935 at Montreal, and another was scheduled for 1939, but by membership decision was postponed for two years.

Indications are that at least 900 delegates will attend the gathering this year, about 150 more than at the 1935 session.



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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Returns from the union election, last Wednesday, will be found on the next page.

The union met in regular session last Sunday at the Labor Temple, at which time much business of importance was taken up. Final details preparatory to the general election, which was held last Wednesday, were completed by the election of a canvassing board for the secretary's chapel consisting of eighteen members.

The most important order of business was the presentation of honor badges to members of the union with 40 years or more of continuous standing. Of the 145 who were eligible, 75 were in attendance, the others being unable to attend for various reasons. William M. Davy (a 60-year member), Will J. French, Philip Johnson and Tom Black were among those called upon to speak a few words. After the reading of the eligible list by the secretary, and prior to the presentation of the buttons, these honored members were addressed by the chair as follows:

"On an occasion such as this, when we are privileged to pay honor to our members for meritorious service in our organization while they are still in our midst, we should consider the depth and the real meaning of the presentation that is taking place today.

"A soldier on the battlefield may give service to his country in one brave act which will entitle him to the Congressional Medal. A lifeguard who pulls from the water a drowning man whom it would have been impossible to resuscitate had this guard lost one split second in taking action is entitled to full recognition for his good work.

"Now let us consider what it means to be presented with a badge of honor by one's union for having been a continuous member and a conscientious worker in the organization for at least forty years.

"Looking back over forty years or more we will readily see that it is not for one brave act nor one occasion of alertness on the part of the recipient that this honor is to be conferred.

"No, it means a lifetime of alertness and vigilance on his part in carrying on and fighting the battles which the Typographical Union has been called upon to wage.

"We now enjoy the five-day week and the eight-hour day throughout the jurisdiction of the union because of the battles fought by these honored members. The Union Printers' Home, the mortuary benefit and the old-age pension are among the conditions established and maintained by these members.

"When we remember that the life span has been increased for printers in the past fifty years from forty-one years to around sixty-three years, full credit must be given to those who have been members in good standing all or most of these fifty years. Some who will receive these honor badges have a continuous membership of far more than fifty years.

"It has only been a matter of thirty-two years since the eight-hour day was firmly established throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. Through the years from 1906 to 1909 these members contributed as high as ten per cent of their meager earnings toward bringing to a successful conclusion the eight-hour strike, paying in excess of four million dollars to carry on over the three years of battle.

"Again, from 1921 to 1925, these same members participated in a battle for the forty-four-hour week, which the younger members will recall. A sum in excess of sixteen million dollars was spent in this struggle, and it was necessary for the membership to again dig deep into its pocket to the tune of ten per cent of all earnings.

"Since that time we have seen the realization of the five-day week, with a gradual lessening of the maximum of eight hours. During recent years we have won vacations with pay for a majority of our

members, and the entire membership is looking forward to a six-hour day and a thirty-hour week.

"Right now we have with us those people who weathered the storm in previous battles, and who are willing to go all the way with us in winning our present objective. This spirit, down through the years, and this willingness on their part to carry on, should act as an incentive toward greater effort on our part in gaining what rightfully belongs to our members, in improved conditions and shorter hours, that the lifespan of members of the Typographical Union shall be further increased.

"We as a union must consider ourselves honored at this time that we are privileged to bestow upon these honored and beloved members this token of respect for services rendered to the union, in the form of an honor badge denoting the high value we place on their long and honorable membership.

"As an expression of the esteem in which the Honor Roll members are held by the membership of No. 21, a rising vote of thanks will now be in order."

M. D. Ward of the *Shopping News* departed on his vacation on Thursday of last week. He intends to cover most of the West, it seems, for his itinerary calls for a trip through Death Valley, Boulder Dam, Brice, Zion, Yosemite and Glacier national parks, and a return via the Pacific Coast and the Redwood Highway.

Elmo Bate, who has been suffering with a cataract of the left eye for more than two years, underwent an operation last week which called for removal of his eye. He paid headquarters a visit Monday, on a temporary release from the hospital, but will have to undergo further treatment.

Hiram P. Remington has been admitted to the Union Printers' Home, and left on Sunday evening for Colorado Springs.

A motion was made and carried at Sunday's meeting that Philip Johnson and Will J. French, with the assistance of other old-time members of the union, be asked to compile a history of No. 21 covering activities dating back 40 years or more, the same to be made a part of the union's records. The membership will be looking forward to a perusal of this document, as the activities of the organization during this time should bring out many interesting stories.

R. L. ("Chief") Ready returned on Sunday evening from the Union Printers' Home. "The Chief" is fully recovered from the injuries which necessitated his application for admittance to the Home, and he has slipped up on the *Daily News*.

Remember the Woman's Auxiliary dance tomorrow evening at Redmen's hall on Golden Gate avenue. Good music and entertainment.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Perhaps it parachuted to Scotland a la Hess, anyway Chester Beers got no returns on his advertisement for his lost five-dollar bill. Neither Archie Mackey nor Phil Scott, our pre-eminent Scotchmen, had knowledge of its whereabouts, Archie proclaiming it too small for him to pick up and Phil asserting if he had \$5 more he'd retire on the 30-Every-Thursdays pension.

Stupendous—that's the way Bobby Garner described what the Government has done at Vallejo, where he week-ended. Working around the clock, the city is filled with U. S. employees, each of whom, he says, is distinguished by an insignia which readily identifies him. And the streets, as bright at midnight as at midday, are crowded, business is booming and money seems to be the last thing anyone worries about, it's spent so freely. According to Bobby, had a person had the foresight to start a small business there, say a year ago, he ought to be rolling in dough now. Bobby waited in line to get his gas tank filled.

Illness forced Ed Lowe to hire a sub last week but

his friends hope it is merely a temporary affliction. ... Herb Ryder, however, was able to return to work early last week following a few weeks' sickness.

His scads of friends will learn with gratification that Gene Davies is once again pounding the keys after seven weeks' battling tonsil poisoning. It wasn't until his tonsils were yanked that the muscular stiffness which rendered him completely helpless finally departed.

Four men from this chapel are wearing 40-year honor buttons, namely W. M. Davy, Johnny Dow, Harry Crotty and Charley Reid. Of these, "Bill" Davy was the oldest (63 years) in continuous membership in attendance at Sunday's union meeting when the beautiful gold emblems were presented. He was enthusiastically applauded when asked to arise and address the membership. Harry Crotty, once an apprentice under the foremanship of Davy, is a foreman now himself, having become skipper several months ago. Charley Reid runs the copy desk on the mazda shift and Johnny Dow retired the first of this year to take up farming in a small way just over the line in southern Oregon.

Printers and their women folk are slated for a treat Saturday night at Redmen's hall when songs by Proofreader Ina Rickard (who composes under her maiden name, Ina Drake Sweet) will be heard, two for the first time, in a program to precede the ball given by Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21. The program: "Sing Ho! for the Golden West," (words by Ina Drake Sweet; music, Paul Eriksen); "Shadows Are Cool" and "If You Would Know" (music, Paul Eriksen); "America, I Love Thee" and "Our Flag Flies High" (words, Ina Drake Sweet; music, Beatrice Clifford); "Mid Atlantic" (music, Beatrice Clifford). Claude A. Ward, baritone; William Fuhrmann, pianist.

Three of Ina Drake Sweet's songs, set to music by Chesley Mills, also will be played at a concert in Santa Cruz by the *News* band.

Golf News—By Joe W. Chaudet

Sharp Park will be the scene of the regular monthly tournament of the Union Printers' Golf Association this coming Sunday, May 25. Play will get under way at 11 a. m., and the tournament will be 18 holes, at stroke competition. Awards for the winners in the four classifications and the guest flight will be on the usual basis. Green fees at Sharp are \$1 per player with a 25-cent starting fee charge. The standard fee for entry into an Association tournament will prevail as usual.

A special feature of the Sharp Park tournament will be the hole-in-one tournament that will be held at the conclusion of the 18 holes. May 24 and May 25 have been designated as "Empire Days," and golf clubs all over the country on either day, and in some cases both days, are holding golf tournaments the proceeds of which are to be turned into the Maple Leaf Fund of the British War Relief Association. The U.S.G.A. has urged all private clubs, public clubs, golf organizations and associations, to assist the Maple Leaf Fund by holding a tournament, on either day, and do their bit to assist this worthy cause. The matter was presented to the Association officers, and it was decided to hold this hole-in-one tourney, and turn the entire proceeds over to this fund. A suitable award will be presented the winner, and it is hoped that every player that will be at Sharp will stay and participate in this "extra special" tournament.

A few "radical" changes were made in Association members' handicaps by the committee at the regular monthly meeting. The changes in all cases only

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affect the medal play scores of the member, and do not enter into the match play championship. All matches are to be played at handicaps as of March 31, and the following changes are for the monthly tournaments only: Joe Rooney, 13 to 14; Jess Conway, 16 to 20; Larry Gallick, 20 to 19; Ralph Iusi, 10 to 9; George Gallick, 17 to 16; Harry Darr, 20 to 24; Walter Herbert, 23 to 25; Percy Crebassa, 23 to 25; Larry Ullo, 27 to 28; John Kinst, 23 to 26; Eddie Schmieder, 17 to 18.

The second round in the match play tournament will be played, and matches for that day were printed in the May 16 issue of the *LABOR CLARION*. Due to the condition of the Sharp Park course, wherein two holes were changed by the winters storms, par at Sharp has been reduced, and rules of play for the day will be given each foursome at starting time. The hole-in-one tourney will be run so as not to conflict with the players still out on the course. Either the closest par 3 to the clubhouse or another of the Sharp Park holes will be used for this event. Remember: it's this Sunday, at Sharp Park, at 11 a. m. Come on down and participate in this monthly gathering of the Union Printers' Golf Association.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

The San Francisco Woman's Auxiliary to Typographical Union No. 21 met in regular session Tuesday evening. This was an important and busy session. Communications were read from nominees for international offices, and dues were collected for the ensuing quarter.

It being the consensus of opinion that the executive committee was top heavy, with more officers than elected members, the membership voted to amend the constitution by cutting down the number of officers from five to three, omitting the second vice-president and treasurer, and causing the committee to consist of the president, first vice-president, and secretary, together with four elected members as formerly. Also, five members will now constitute a quorum, instead of seven as formerly.

The following officers for the ensuing year were nominated: President, Louise A. Abbott; first vice-president, Valeria O'Neill; second vice-president, Nora J. Swenson; secretary, Ruth C. Begon and Selma C. Keylich; treasurer, Agnes M. Gilroy; chaplain, Augusta Gooler; guide, Bertha Bailey; executive committee, Gladys Boone, Mable A. Skinner, Georgia L. Holderby, Johanna Allyn; auditing committee, Mattie S. Olcovich, Eula M. Edwards, Lorna G. Crawford, Nora J. Swenson; press correspondent, Laura D. Moore; delegate to Woman's International Auxiliary convention, Mable A. Skinner and Selma C. Keylich; alternate delegate, Inez Anley.

If any member failed to bring in her quarterly dues last Tuesday evening, we wish to remind her of the importance of getting dues into the hands of Secretary Louise A. Abbott at once so that she may get them to international before June 1. All members must be in good standing—dues paid—in order to be eligible to vote for international officers and for local officers. It is a courtesy due our secretary and treasurer that dues be paid before election, in order that all records may be clear before new officers take over.

Mrs. Marguerite Christie, while driving alone to San Francisco, May 7, lost control of her car, which turned over, fortunately causing no fractures, broken bones, or internal injuries. However, Mrs. Christie was taken to the hospital suffering from shock and bruises. She left the hospital Sunday, May 18, and is at her home, Park Mansion Apartments, Fifteenth and "N" streets, Sacramento. Her daughter, Doris, is with her. Mrs. Christie will be taken to 705 Arbor Drive, San Leandro, today (Friday), to be with her sister, Mrs. E. J. Goyette.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. O'Neill celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary Sunday, May 18. Mrs. O'Neill was displaying a beautiful wrist watch given her by her husband as a memento.

Do not forget the S.F.W.A. dance to be held tomorrow

night, Saturday, May 24, at Redmen's hall, 240 Golden Gate avenue. This is an informal dance. At 10 p. m. a musical program will be given, featuring the songs of our own Mrs. Ina L. Rickard, proofreader on the *News*. After the concert, dancing will be resumed. Admission is 50 cents, including tax.

DEATH FROM DROWNING

Members of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168, of San Francisco, mourn the death of P. D. Sullivan, one of the highly esteemed members of the organization, who recently met death through drowning.

CLEANERS-DYERS TO DANCE

Cleaners and Dyers' Union No. 7 announce that all preparations are complete for their benefit dance to be held in Scottish Rite Temple tomorrow (Saturday) evening. Admission will be 50 cents (tax included) and the program will continue until 2 a. m.

"We Don't Patronize" List

By action of the San Francisco Labor Council (see minutes, on page 10 of this issue), the following names have been added to "We Don't Patronize" list of the Council: Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter street, San Francisco, and the Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo avenue, Oakland.

BRIDGES HEARING

Introduction of direct witnesses by the defense in the Harry Bridges deportation proceeding was said to be nearing an end this week, with the exception that Bridges would be placed on the stand and the possibility being his testimony would consume several days. The Government will then summon rebuttal witnesses to be followed by sur-rebuttal for Bridges.

Typographical Union Election

Following are the results of the election held by Typographical Union No. 21 last Wednesday:

President—Charles F. Crawford, 509; Fred E. Holderby, 559.

First Vice-President—Joe W. Chaudet, 459; Al. G. Neilson, 597.

Second Vice-President—A. C. Allyn, 544; O. J. Schimke, 471.

Members of Executive Committee (three)—W. P. Davis, 581; H. O. Melaas, 359; Ben Skinner, 484; C. M. (Cliff) Smith, 568; Jos. M. Sullivan, 566; P. M. Thomas, 404.

Reading Clerk—J. L. Begon, 458; J. A. W. McDermott, 552.

Board of Trustees (three)—Lillian E. Angelovich, 466; E. F. Coleman, 531; Robert E. May, 364; O. H. Mickel, 518; E. M. Stone, 556; R. W. Waterson, 445.

Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council (two)—A. M. Conley, 439; H. O. Melaas, 332; Al. G. Neilson, 657; O. J. Schimke, 520.

Delegates to I.T.U. Convention (four)—J. F. Castro, 399; A. J. Cuthbertson, 408; C. W. Lyon, 464; Victor Myers, 513; C. C. Rozales, 363; E. M. Stone, 490; P. M. Thomas, 297; R. W. Waterson, 222; J. E. Whiting, 592.

Alternate Delegates to I.T.U. Convention (four)—J. L. Begon, 635; T. S. Feeny, Jr., 659; R. W. Gilroy, 685; Robert E. May, 619; H. O. Melaas, 446;

Delegates to California Conference of Typographical Unions (four)—C. W. Abbott, 470; A. C. Allyn, 510; Joe W. Chaudet, 544; Charles F. Crawford, 573; W. P. Davis, 422; C. W. Lyon, 404; G. E. Mitchell, Jr., 553; Joseph M. Sullivan, 487.

Legislative Delegates (two)—Henry Heidelberg, 704; Fred E. Holderby, 618; Joseph M. Sullivan, 562.

Delegates to Union Label Section (two)—Joe W. Chaudet, 701; A. M. Conley, 518; C. M. Smith, 594.

Proposition in relation to A.F.L.—For, 310; Against, 758.

The careful driver is one who looks before he weeps.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The May meeting was very interesting and well attended despite a spring-like Sunday afternoon. Besides the regular routine, President Bennetts and Secretary-Treasurer Bailey gave interesting reports which augur well for the continued success of the union. Their reports were well received. In the "run off" for members of the executive committee between D. C. Ross, J. Molloy and H. Stafford, the two latter were elected. Newly elected officers were installed by the writer.

Gus Legna, of the *Examiner* chapel, has entered a local hospital for treatment, and may have to undergo an operation. . . . The wife of J. ("Jimmy") Molloy is visiting with relatives in Texas, and when returning will bring with her Jimmy's mother. . . . After being laid up with a knee injury for the past two months, W. ("Bill") Fields returned to work this week. . . . Arthur ("Mose") Berliner, who underwent treatment for hernia trouble at a local hospital, has returned to work full of the old-time "pep."

Following are nominees for officers of Los Angeles Mailers' Union: President, W. J. Bassett, George Huffman; vice-president, A. Wilson, H. Yates, J. Holtz, J. McKinney; recording secretary, J. A. Breslin, C. B. White; secretary-treasurer, R. M. Hudson; sergeant-at-arms, E. Pettit; standing committee, R. B. McKnight; scale committee, R. B. McKnight, J. McKinney; auditing committee, E. Mooney, E. Reiss, H. Enriquez; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, J. A. Breslin, R. B. McKnight; delegates to Central Labor Council (three to be elected), W. J. Bassett, C. B. Hamner, George Huffman; executive committee (two to be elected), H. L. Blakeley, S. Holtz, H. Kitt, H. A. Smith. Bassett has opposition for president in George Huffman, a hard-fighting local man. A proposition to abolish the office of recording secretary will come up for vote at the June meeting of that union.

The Los Angeles union voted not to send a delegate to the Vancouver conventions. As Los Angeles is the largest M.T.D.U. union on the West Coast, and the distance from Los Angeles to Vancouver is not so many miles, no delegate from Los Angeles may come as a mild surprise to the "big chiefs" of the M.T.D.U. who, it's reported, have been holding caucuses to round up delegates to assist them—probably for "assisting" the printer members in the transaction of business that may come before the I.T.U. Convention.

The "top sergeants" of the M.T.D.U. have one objective, however: their ambition is to form a mailers' international. They continually harp on the amount of money they pay into the I.T.U. and what money they draw out of the I.T.U. They cannot see, nor desire to see apparently, that if unions drew out of the I.T.U. anything near what they pay into it for benefits they could receive nowhere else, there would not be anything but a bankrupt I.T.U.

As regards delegates to M.T.D.U. Convention, when the treasury of the M.T.D.U. was flush with "the coin of the realm," the M.T.D.U. bosses paid many delegates' expenses to the Convention, in return for which, of course, the delegate was given to understand he was to vote the "right way"—the official slate—at conventions; otherwise he might find some difficulty in having return fare home paid out of the M.T.D.U. treasury. But since, of late years, the treasury of the M.T.D.U. has been very "lean," that practice has probably been discontinued, for the want of the "long green," or "King Mazuma."

The logical step for Los Angeles to take now would be to secede from the M.T.D.U. Seems strange no M.T.D.U. officer acted as counsel for Los Angeles and Oakland unions in their recent scale negotiations. Else, why do they pay dues, and what for, into the M.T.D.U.?

Customer—"Why do you have an apple as your trade-mark? You're a tailor." Tailor—"Well, if it hadn't been for an apple, where would the clothing business be?"

S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214. Labor Temple Headquarters phone MArket 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, May 16, 1941

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—President Shelley excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday evening, May 16, 1941.) Called to order at 6:30 o'clock by Chairman Thomas A. Rotell. Members present were: Sister Tuoto, Brothers Rotell, Cortesi, Ballerini, Bregante, White and Piccini; excused, Brothers Schurba and Cruz. The following delegates were examined and after giving proof of citizenship were found to have the necessary labels: Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, Joe P. Carver, Tom Conroy, Russell R. Dreyer, O. E. Smith, James Sturgeon. Cooks No. 44, Max Meyer. Furniture Workers No. 1541, John B. Oddone, Roy Phalen. Garage and Service Station Employees No. 665, J. H. Hodnett. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, A. W. Cantu. Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers No. 12, Grant C. Bell. Pattern Makers' Association, Thomas Stoffer. Printing Pressmen No. 24, J. H. de la Rosa, Joseph F. Grimm, S. P. Kane. Stove Mounters No. 65, Elmer Glasser. Meeting adjourned at 8 p.m.

Communications—Filed: Central Labor Council of Alameda County (G. A. Silverthorn, secretary), acknowledging receipt of our check in the amount of \$218.50 covering contributions from various organizations to the Montgomery Ward strike fund. Stove Mounters' No. 65, thanking the Council and the executive committee for help in settling their agreements with the Heating Equipment Company, 951 Indiana street, and Pacific Gas Heating Company, 245 South Van Ness avenue. Meyer L. Lewis, Western Director, American Federation of Labor, thanking the Council on behalf of Agricultural and Citrus Workers No. 22342 of Ventura County for the support given these strikers, and urging that those affiliates that are sending in weekly donations continue their contributions in this manner. Agricultural and Citrus Workers No. 22342, acknowledging with heartfelt thanks of all members our second contribution composed of donations from the various affiliates to this Council. Stove Mounters No. 61, thanking the Council and executive committee for help in settling their strike with the James Graham Manufacturing Company of Newark, Calif. Musicians No. 6, attaching copies of telegrams sent to the assem-

blymen in the districts which their local embraces, urging a "No" vote on S. B. 877.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Operating Engineers No. 64, asking strike sanction against the San Francisco Casing Company, 419 Mendell street. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders asking strike sanction against the Fly Trap, 73 Sutter street; Bal Tabarin, 1025 Columbus avenue; Pickwick Coffee Shoppe, Fifth and Mission streets, and the Purity Cafe, 2640 Potrero avenue. Managers and Superintendents No. 93, asking strike sanction against the properties of Dr. Francis B. Quinn at 2101 Sacramento street, 925 Jones street and 653 Sutter street. Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, asking strike sanction against L. E. Hanchett, operator of 776 Bush street. Real Estate Salesmen No. 22250, requesting an immediate hearing before the executive committee for further action against N. W. Anderson, builder. Newspaper Pressmen No. 4, submitting copy of their proposal to the Phillips & Van Orden Company, Inc., for the Council's approval. Circular Distributors No. 11-BB, asking that the following firms be placed on the Council's "We Don't Patronize" list: Golden State Distributing Company, 416 Latham Square building, Oakland; Royal Grocery, 601 Second avenue, San Francisco.

Resolution: Walter Weber, past president of the Musicians' Union, was granted the privilege of the floor to discuss the resolution submitted by the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor. The resolution was indorsed. (See resolution in full in another column.)

Report: Secretary O'Connell made a brief report on legislative matters. He requested all organizations to wire the Governor to veto S. B. 877. This bill is inimical to the labor movement and prevents and prohibits helping one another in a strike.

Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee: Communication from Operating Engineers No. 64, requesting indorsement of the Council of a proposed engineers' license law. This will come before the committee on June 10, the second Tuesday of the month.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Report of the baseball committee of the A.F.L. Baseball League. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday evening, May 12, 1941.) Called to order at 8 o'clock by Vice-Chairman Haggerty; S. W. Douglas, secretary pro tem. In the matter of Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, requesting that Gimbal Bros. Candy Company be placed on the Council's "We Don't Patronize" list; a letter was received from the employer explaining their position; your committee recommends that this matter be referred to Secretary O'Connell to contact the employer and arrange a meeting of the interested parties. In the matter of Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against Mrs. R. Stirling, operator of 1245 California street and 75 Buena Vista avenue; this was laid over two weeks at the request of the union. In the matter of the Building and Construction Trades Council and their request that the Fox West Coast Theaters be placed

on the Council's "We Don't Patronize" list; present were George Ward and a committee from the Theatrical Federation; Sign Painters No. 510 were represented by H. H. England; this matter involves a jurisdictional dispute between these two unions and your committee recommends that it be referred to the two international unions and the American Federation of Labor. In the matter of Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31, asking strike sanction against the Western Manufacturing Company, 149 Ninth street, both sides were represented and this matter was referred to a subcommittee composed of Brothers Douglas and Ferris, and a conference was arranged for 10:30 a. m. Tuesday, May 13, in the Labor Temple. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, presenting wage scales, the following were represented: Bartenders No. 41, Waitresses No. 48, Hat Checkers No. 283, and Waiters No. 30; your committee recommends indorsement, subject to the approval of the international, and with the usual admonition. In the matter of the Joint Board's request for strike sanction against the B. & G. Foods, Inc.; this had been held in committee for two weeks; after considerable discussion your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. The matter of the U. S. Restaurant, 431 Columbus avenue, was reported settled. The matter of Simpson's Restaurant, 100 Clement street, was laid over one week at the request of the union. In the matter of the Joint Board's request for strike sanction against Blanchfield's Fountain, 3344 Twenty-fourth street, this was laid over for one week by mutual agreement pending a conference to be held this week. In the matter of Garage and Service Employees No. 665, and their proposed agreement with the Pacific Greyhound Lines, Brother Pelton was present for the union; there is a slight increase in wages; also one week's vacation with pay; your committee recommends indorsement, subject to the approval of the International Association and Joint Council, and with the usual admonition. In the matter of Metal Polishers No. 128 and their memorandum agreement covering vacation clause, wage increase and helpers wage clause, your committee recommends indorsement subject to the approval of the international union, and with the usual admonition. In the matter of Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071, Russell Johnson was present representing the union, and after some discussion it was decided that a representative be appointed to sit in a conference with the union; Tony Costa was appointed as the representative of the Council. Andy Ahern of Garment Cutters No. 45 appeared before your committee asking advice and aid in solving their new development; the Garment Cutters are out on strike at Eloesser-Heynemann Company over the vacation schedule not being put into effect; a telegram was received from the employers giving their position; after considerable discussion your committee recommends that the Garment Cutters return to work immediately and that the Council arrange a meeting with the employers and the union to clarify this situation and get the agreement signed; the committee from Garment Cutters No. 45 was instructed to call all men on strike into a meeting Tuesday morning, May 13, and ask them to immediately return to their jobs; when that is done they are to notify the Council, then Brothers Haggerty and Douglas will make an effort to get the employers into a meeting as soon as possible. In the matter of Stove Mounters No. 61 and their request for strike sanction against the James Graham Manufacturing Company of

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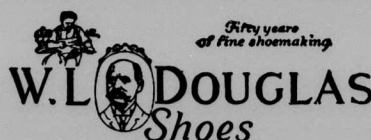
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Newark, this was reported settled. Meeting adjourned at 11:30 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Stove Mounters No. 65—Thanked the Council for assistance in settling controversy at Heating Equipment Company, 951 Indiana street, and Pacific Gas Heating Company, 245 South Van Ness avenue. Warehousemen No. 860—Reported that Montgomery Ward strike has spread to the East Coast; are sending a communication to the American Federation of Labor, at Washington, D. C., to request their assistance; have organized the men of the Universal taken over by the O. F. T. Co. Wholesale Liquor Salesmen No. 109—Are holding a jinks in Moose Hall, Friday night, May 16. Production Machine Operators, Lodge 1327—Are progressing nicely; are negotiating a new contract. Upholsterers No. 28—Have won an election at the Kroehler Manufacturing Company; will negotiate an agreement. Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 283—Reported that the C.I.O. has held a meeting to try and steal memberships.

New Business—Moved to place the Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo avenue, Oakland, on the "We Don't Patronize" list; carried. Moved to place the Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter street, on the "We Don't Patronize" list; carried.

Receipts, \$1,016; expenses, \$359.71.

Council adjourned at 9:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Campaign to Aid British Labor

The following resolution was indorsed at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening:

Whereas, American Labor is of the conviction that world domination by totalitarianism is the ultimate objective of the murderous, wanton and unwarranted attacks upon the free nations of Europe and upon the British people by nazi Germany, fascist Italy, communist Russia and imperialist Japan, with consequent enslavement of all the free people of the world; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has always had the most fraternal relations with the British Trades Union Congress; and

Whereas, The American labor movement knows that the cause of labor is inextricably bound up with the cause of democracy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council declare its solidarity with, and its sympathy for, our British fellow workers; and be it further

Resolved, That the appeal of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor be indorsed by this body as our expression of solidarity, sympathy and support; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of co-operating in every way with the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor in its drive for money, clothing, bandages, medications and other supplies sorely needed by our British fellow workers in their struggle against the totalitarian countries.

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"GREATEST ON EARTH"—UNION

The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey circus opened its 1941 season under a union contract. The circus will have 1000 men and women on the road under an agreement negotiated by A.F.L. Federal Union No. 22,628.

STEEL WORKERS CHOOSE A.F.L.

Employees of the Continental Steel Roll Company, of East Chicago, Ind., rolled up a good majority for Federal Union No. 22636 (A.F.L.), in the N.L.R.B. election to choose a collective bargaining representative, in which 1115 workers voted.

Festival Week for City

The San Francisco Festival Association, Inc., with a directorate of thirty civic and business leaders, has begun formulating plans for a week's festival in October, similar to the occasion which opened the Golden Gate International Exposition. It is also proposed to make the festival an annual affair.

Parker S. Maddux is president of the association; R. D. Carpenter and Lewis F. Byington, vice-presidents; Controller Harold J. Boyd, treasurer, and Don V. Nicholson, executive secretary.

Call for Shipfitters

An emergency call for fifteen journeyman shipfitters to teach national defense classes in that craft went out from San Francisco last week from the shipbuilding industry co-ordinating committee, after a meeting in the offices of Joseph P. Nourse, superintendent of public schools. The new teachers are needed at once to train 250 more men in the shipfitting industry.

This appeal has no connection with strike conditions in the San Francisco area, as the teachers will be employed only in the San Francisco public schools, which pay \$2.40 per hour—twice the prevailing journeyman's scale.

The only requirements for entering this service are five years' trade experience in shipfitting, one of which must have been obtained in the last three years. Those who desire to qualify should write to or call upon Joseph Clisham, supervisor of national defense training, 93 Grove street, San Francisco.

Hearing on Wage Order For Women and Minors

Public hearings conducted by the Industrial Welfare Commission in Los Angeles and San Francisco during April have been continued to Los Angeles on next Tuesday evening, May 27, at the State building, in that city.

At that time additional testimony will be received by the Commission and it is expected that employers, employees and interested citizens will appear and testify concerning the issuance of new wage orders or the alteration or amendment of present orders. Proposed budgets to show the present cost of living are also expected to be discussed, as well as the question of hours of labor.

Following the public hearings, the Commission will hold a wage board in each industry, composed of an equal number of employers and employees with a representative of the Commission as chairman, to draft recommendations for a new order in each industry to be presented to the Commission, after which the Commission will pass the order. Nominations for representatives on the wage boards are now being entertained by the Commission.

The wage orders issued by the Commission cover industries in which women and minors are employed in the State.

THE WEEK-END FOR AUTOISTS

Tracy will hold its third annual "Frontier Days" celebration May 23 to 25. The third annual San Rafael horse show will be held at Center and "K" streets, May 25 at 1:30 p.m. Madrone's annual rodeo, a non-professional show, May 25. The Kennel Club's annual dog show in the Oakland Auditorium May 24 and 25. Two days of horse racing of all types except trotting will make up the spring race meet at Yreka May 24 and 25.

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Bruce, E. L. Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Ave.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co., (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Montgomery Ward Company, Oakland.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of the union Thursday, May 15, it was decided that the president will appoint the election committee from the list of those who desire to serve and who have given their names to the secretary. Preference will be given to those who are at present unemployed. The election will be held Tuesday, May 27, in the union hall, 20 Jones street. Polls will be open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. City voting machines will be used.

Your monthly paper should be in your hands by this time. Look at the back page—there you will find a list of the candidates and the offices they aspire to. Give that list your consideration, choose those you think are best fitted to serve your interest as a union member, and come up on election day and cast your ballot. Then you will be able to say in the future that you did your part to make the union function as it should.

Secretary Battaglini reported that both the Duchess and Morning Glory sandwich shops had signed up with our Joint Board and that both firms are now 100 per cent organized. It was agreed that if any of the workers belong to other locals, but come under our jurisdiction, that No. 44 will accept their traveling card without question. It was also reported that we are still negotiating with the Western Women's Club, but it is hoped to come to an agreement in the near future.

It seems our employers will never learn that when they employ an attorney to talk with our unions that they are wasting our time and their own money. They don't seem to understand that direct contact between them and our secretary is the best method of doing business. It is very much better to have an open, frank talk than to send some lawyer to try and dodge the real issue by taking refuge behind some law that don't exist, and even if it did exist is so old and worn out that it is full of holes a donkey could jump through. This type of employer one day maybe will learn that he can no more do without us (the workers) than we can do without him.

Remember: If you are living at or know anyone who is stopping in one of the Doran Chain hotels, see to it that you, and they, move out. We have had enough of playing around with this outfit. The houses that are fair to labor are entitled to the business.

"Justice Was Sold"

William Fox, Hungarian immigrant boy who ran \$1665 into a \$165,000,000 motion picture fortune, told a Federal court jury in Philadelphia, last Tuesday, that "without collateral or notes" he gave a total of \$27,500 to retired U. S. Circuit Court Judge J. Warren Davis on two occasions.

He made the statement as the Government opened its case against Davis and M. S. Kaufman, former Fox attorney, who are charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice and defraud the United States. Davis, 74, once one of the nation's highest jurists below the U. S. Supreme Court, retired in 1939.

Fox said Kaufman in 1936 asked him for a "loan" of \$15,000 "on behalf of Davis for his daughter's wedding." A year later, Fox said, he handed \$12,500 over to him, folded in a newspaper.

Government counsel stated that the money involved would be traced by serial number from Fox to Davis, and that "we will show how justice was sold."

He: "You should see the new altar in our church."
She: "Lead me to it."

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - Secretary

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

AUTO MECHANICS BOOST SCALE

Auto mechanics and machinists in Longview, Wash., have received the highest wage scale in their history as a result of a new contract negotiated by the Auto Mechanics and Machinists' local No. 1350 (A.F.L.). Increases of 10 to 20 cents on the hourly rate were secured.

MARKET ST. RAILWAY TAX

The Market Street Railway this week paid its 1940 franchise tax to the city, amounting to \$38,833.99. The tax is computed on .6415 of 1 per cent of the railway's annual gross revenue, which amounted to \$6,053,622.18 last year. The amount of the tax payment has decreased each year since 1932, when the new charter became effective. The 1939 tax payment was \$41,206.49. In 1932 the company paid \$49,750.

TENANT FARMERS' UNION

The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is asking 17½ cents per hour for a ten-hour day to chop cotton in southeastern Missouri. A checkup made by the union on the status of farm families in S.T.F.U. locals in the Missouri "bootheel" disclosed that 3412 families depended on day labor for their income, and were employed on 60 large plantations. Only 73 were sharecroppers receiving half the proceeds of their crops, while 487 were share tenants and cash renters. The preponderance of tenant farmers over sharecroppers is explained by the operation of the Farm Security Administration's program. Most of the union members, who are tenant farmers, are F.S.A. rehabilitation clients.

Visits to Army Camps

Those who plan to visit relatives or friends in army camps can save themselves and camp authorities considerable trouble by obtaining full information before starting the trip, according to the California State Automobile Association, which organization offers the following suggestions:

Before setting out to visit anyone at an army camp first determine the exact location of the camp, number of division, number of regiment, battalion, or squadron, letter designating company, battery, or troop, and also branch of service, such as infantry, cavalry, quartermaster corps, air corps, of the person to be visited. Full name and initials of the man in service should be given when inquiring at the camp. Men with almost identical names are often in the same outfit.

Check on proper visiting hours. Usually Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and Sundays are free time for the men in camps, unless they happen to be on duty. The season for maneuvers has begun and it is wise to make sure that a soldier is going to be in camp at the time of the intended visit. When an overnight stay is planned in the vicinity of the camp advance inquiry should be made regarding the possibility of securing accommodations.

Organizations Unite to Serve Military Forces

Six powerful allies, mobilized to support a great and rapidly growing military organization, are preparing to send their forces into the field throughout the United States to advance the welfare of soldiers, sailors and defense workers.

These allies are the Y.M.C.A., the Salvation Army, National Catholic Community Service, Y.W.C.A., Jewish Welfare Board, and the National Travelers' Aid Association. Purpose of their efforts is to serve the religious, spiritual, recreational, educational and social needs of the nation's defenders.

The "U.S.O." (United Service Organization) was initiated by the federal government when President Roosevelt urged the six agencies to incorporate a central organization to meet a national emergency. He guided the appropriation by Congress of \$10,000,000 to build service men's clubhouses at approximately 360 points adjacent to training camps, naval bases and defense industry centers.

The U.S.O. will raise, through public subscription, approximately \$11,000,000 to staff and operate the "huts" on a non-profit basis during the first year. To gather this fund publicly is the purpose for which the allied agencies will send their forces into the field for the period June 3 to July 5.

The nation has been blocked into eight regions for the fund appeal, San Francisco being headquarters for the eighth region composed of California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Thomas E. Dewey of New York has accepted the U.S.O. general chairmanship and Governor Culbert L. Olson is the honorary chairman for California. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is national fund campaign chairman. Local and district committees are rapidly being formed in the eighth region.

Labor-hating congressmen have been raising a loud clamor about strikes and other "labor difficulties" holding up the army's cantonment construction program. Last week the War Department came out with facts that deflated this hullabaloo. It revealed, says *Labor*, that a half million men have worked on army projects a total of over 40,000,000 man-days, but that labor disputes caused a loss of only 14,875 man-days. That's less than three-hundredths of one per cent. In other words, labor's record on the program is more than 99 and 44/100 per cent perfect.



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